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No. 5457. Olea europaea.

"An olive orchard in the Imperial Botanical Garden at Nikita, Crimea, Russia. The trees are between 60 and 70 years of age and have all successfully withstood freezes that killed other varieties of olives to the ground. Frank W. Meyer, Nikita, Crimea, Russia. January 22, 1910. Cuttings sent under SPI. Nos. 26801 to 26811 inc.



No. 5458. Olea europaea.

"A very large olive tree growing in the Imperial Botanical Garden at Nikita several centuries old, bears large olives. Has successfully withstood freezes of 15° below zero Reaumur?. Frank N. Meyer, Nikita, Crimea, Russia. January 22, 1910.

Cuttings sent under No. 388 (S.P.I. No. 26801).



No. 5459. Olea europaea.

"A near view of the very large olive tree in the Imperial Botanical Garden at Nikita. Has withstood severe freezes through all the centuries of its existence and may be one of the hardiest varieties of olives in existence." Frank N. Meyer, Nikita, Crimea, Russia. January 22, 1910. Cuttings sent under No. 388, SPI. No. 26801.



No.5460. Alders, Pteris aquilina, etc ., overgrowing land.

"This land has apparently been under tobacco culture for several years, having been abandoned when the fertility of the soil became exhausted. The natives never manure their tobacco fields, but burn over fresh areas when in need of more land."

Frank N. Meyer, near Cherg, Caucasus, Russia. February 6/ 1910.



No.5461. House of a tobacco grower.

"The house is a model of simple architecture and the plan of living of the inhabitants is almost like that of the Chinese and Korean peasant."

Frank N. Meyer, Cherg, Caucasus, Russia.

February 6, 1910.



No. 5462. Tobacco growers' village.

"The village where the greater part of the population devotes itself to tobacco culture for cigarette manufacture. The big barn to the left is the drying and curing shed. Tobacco seeds sent from here under No. 1240a (S.P.I. No. 27176)." Frank W. Meyer, Cherg, Caucasus, Russia. February 6, 1910.

(Identified as Nicotiana tabacum.)



No. 5463. "A tobacco growers home, which is a factory and drying house at the same time. Note the veranda with piles of tobacco leaves spread out to dry in the sun." Frank W. Meyer, near Souchoum-Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 6, 1910.



No.5464. Nicotiana tabacum.

"A load of packed Trepizond tobacco, being mostly exported from Souchoum and other towns along the coast of the Black Sea to Feodosia, Crimea, where it is manufactured into fine cigarettes. Trepizond sent under No.1238a (S.P.I.No.27174), Samsun sent under No.1239a (S.P.I.No.27175)." Frank W. Meyer, near Souchoum-Lale, Caucasus, Russia. February 12, 1910.



No.5465. "Virgin forest composed of and beeches, Carpinus with a thick undergrowth of Prunus lauro cerasus, Rhododendron ponticum, R.flavum, Rubus sp. and smilax. To be cleared soon for tea plantations." Frank W. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 23, 1910.



No.5466. "Very rolling land nearly cleared of the heavy timber it once held. The cut wood is stacked and ready to be transported to the woodyard from whence it goes to the furnaces in the tea factory."

Frank W. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 23, 1910.



No.5467. "A motley crew of woodchoppers. These men are mainly Turks, are hardworking and sober, yet do not earn much over 60 or 80 kopecks per day." Frank W. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 23, 1910.



No.5468. Tea plantation.

"The burning of piles of brushwood after the first clearing of the land. The tea plantations, which occupy already 300 desertines, are extended year after year, as they are a profitable investment." Frank N. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 23, 1910.



No.5469. Thea viridis.

"Well kept tea plantation not older than 8-10 years, being pruned back severely every year to make them produce greater quantities of first class tea." Frank N. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 23, 1910.



No. 5470. Thea viridis.

"A well kept tea plantation on a rather steep hill. The bases of such hills are prevented from washing out by densely planted clumps of Cryptomeria japonica, which stands crowding better than any other conifer. A young Moso plantation in foreground."

Frank W. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia.
February 23, 1910.



No. 5471. Thea viridis. Tea plantation.
Albizzia julibrissin planted as a shade tree.

"These Albizzias are put out at distances from 20-25 feet in all directions and the tea grown beneath their shade produces large, dark green leaves and need not be picked so hurriedly as tea grown without shade." Frank W. Meyer,
Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 23, 1910.



No. 5472. Thea viridis.

"The tea factory in Chakva where 6000 pounds of tea are handled every year. This factory has already become too small and demonstrates how a strictly Oriental industry like tea culture may be successfully transplanted into a white man's country in such a short period as about fifteen years." Frank N. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 23, 1910.



No. 5473. Tea house or rest house.

"A rest house on the Imperial Estate, Chakva, where one may order a cup of the excellent Chakva tea. The low heading trees along the road back of the pavillion are Aleurites cordata, a good, low growing shade tree apparently suitable for the mild wintered regions of the United States." Frank N. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 23, 1910.



No.5474. Phyllostachys pubescens.

"A fine grove of Moso (Phyllostachys) with a few canes of Chinese Madake in foreground. The Moso is a very profitable bamboo, but needs very rich clay soil and is, on account of its bulkiness, rather expensive to transport." Frank H. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 23, 1910.



No.5475. Phyllostachys pubescens.

"An old rather open grove of Moso. When Moso once has exhausted itself, for some reason or another, it is better to abandon the old grove and establish a new one." Frank H. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 23, 1910.



No. 5476. Phyllostachys pubescens.

"Mr. K. R. Peck, the manager in charge of the tea and bamboo plantations in Chakra, near piles of cut bamboo and the shed in which bamboo is steamed and stored." Frank W. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 24, 1910.



No. 5477. Phyllostachys pubescens.

"Interior of the shed with the steam engine, the cylinders in which the canes are steamed and piles of bamboo stems already treated. See letter of March, 1910, on this subject." Frank W. Meyer, Chakva near Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. February 24, 1910.



No. 5479. Larix siberica.

"A very large specimen which proves to be a very much faster grower in the north of Russia than any other larch. This is not over 40 years of age." Frank N. Meyer, Lesnoi near St. Petersburg, Russia. December 17, 1909.



No. 5478. Vitis vinifera.

"An old vineyard of native Caucasian grapes which all need to be pruned with long wood to insure good crops. This system is becoming too expensive and is being replaced with the low, train to wires method." Frank N. Meyer, near Souchoum-Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 15, 1910. Grapes Nos. 441 to 451 (SPI Nos. 27349 to 27359) were sent from this vineyard.



No. 5480. Larix siberica.

"An avenue of Larix siberica with birches intermingled. This larch forms a very satisfactory avenue and park tree in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, where the climate is very bad for plant life in general."

Frank F. Meyer, Lesnoi near St. Petersburg, Russia. December 17, 1909.



No. 5481. Populus suaveolens var. pyramidalis.

"A pyramidal poplar of rather slow growth but of neat habits. Hardy in the uncongenial climate of St. Petersburg. Introduced originally from Turkestan." Frank F. Meyer, Lesnoi near St. Petersburg, Russia. December 17, 1909.

Cuttings sent under No. 364, SPI. 26613.



No.5482. Populus berolinensis var.rossica.

"The poplar in the center of the photo is Populus berolinensis, much planted in and around St.Petersburg, as a shade tree, perfectly hardy in that uncongenial climate. The two poplars to the right and left are P.suaveclens var.pyramidalis." Frank N. Meyer, Lesnoi near St.Petersburg, Russia. December 17, 1909.

Cuttings sent under No. 365, SPI. No. 26614.



No.5483. Populus nigra var. italica(?)

"A towering form of poplar capable of standing hot and dry summers. Suitable for planting along canals and roads in semi-arid mild wintered regions." Frank N. Meyer, Orianda, Crimea, Russia. January 25, 1910. Cuttings sent under No. 399, SPI. No. 26812.



No. 5484. Pistacia mutica.

Estimated by Prof. Engler of Berlin to be 1000 years old. This pistache stands drought and severe freezes quite well and may serve as a shade tree in the mild wintered semi-arid sections of the United States." Frank W. Meyer, Imperial Botanical Garden, Mikita, Crimea, Russia. January 22, 1910.



No. 5485. Pistacia mutica.

See note on photo No. 5484.

A near view of the very large tree mentioned under 5484. Is also recommended as a possible stock for Pistacia vera.



No. 5486. Arbutus andrachne.

"An avenue of the very peculiar strawberry tree. Of admirable use in such gardens in the mild wintered regions of the United States, where artistic effects are desired." Frank W. Meyer, Nikita, Crimea, Russia. January 22, 1910. Seeds sent under No. 1251a, SPI. No. 27187.



No. 5487. Tilia caucasica.

"A very tall beautiful specimen. Recommended as a shade tree in the mild wintered regions of the United States." Frank W. Meyer, Souchoum-Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 14, 1910.



No. 5488. Tilia caucasica.

"Linden, very large and many centuries old." Frank N. Meyer, near Gagri, Caucasus, Russia. February 4, 1910. See photo 5487.



No. 5489. Tilia caucasica.

"Hollow trunk of the large linden. Nearby view." Frank N. Meyer, near Gagri, Caucasus, Russia. February 4, 1910. See Photo 5487.



No. 5490. Fagus orientalis.

"The whitish trunk of the beautiful *Fagus orientalis*, a tree growing to majestic dimensions on the mountains of the mild wintered, moist sections of the Western Caucasus. Of value as a shade and timber tree in the mild wintered sections of the United States." Frank W. Meyer, near Gasri, Caucasus, Russia. February 1, 1910.



No. 5491. Prunus laurocerasus.

"A handsome specimen able to stand rather severe freezes (13° below zero Fahr.)." Frank W. Meyer, near Souchoum-Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 16, 1910.



Co.5492. Pinus tauricum.

"A very dense specimen of Pinus tauricum growing on rather stony and arid places. Very ornamental and recommended as a park and forest tree in the mild wintered semi-arid sections of the United States." Frank W. Meyer, near Kiri Kinesh, Crimea, Russia. January 16, 1910.



Co.5493. Pinus tauricum.

"The sunburned rocks and cliffs where Pinus tauricum makes its home and where it would seem impossible that a tall tree could find sustenance. See note on Photo 5492." Frank W. Meyer, near Kiri Kinesh, Crimea, Russia. January 16, 1910.



No.5494. Juniperus oxycedrus.

"This juniper frequents very dry and stony hill and mountain sides and may be of value as an ornamental evergreen in semi-arid regions. Seed sent under No.1235a (S.P.I.No.26884)."
Frank W. Meyer, Souchaja Retska, Crimea, Russia.
January 15, 1910.



No.5495. Crataegus pyracantha var.coccinea.

"Seen growing on a strongly sloping hillside. A good plant to be placed at the ends of shrubbery beds or as a low lining along paths. Seeds sent under No.1225a (S.P.I.No. 26874)." Frank W. Meyer, near Baidari, Crimea, Russia. January 15, 1910.

(Identified as Cotoneaster pyracantha.)



No. 5496. Paliurus aculeata.

"As seen in rocky cliffs in the Crimea. This plant is a bad weed, but in the Caucasus it is considered as an indication that the land on which it occurs is good wheat land. Seeds sent under No. 1230a (S.P.I. No. 26879)."

(Identified as Paliurus spina-christi.)



No. 5497. Prunus-lauro-cerasus.

"A bit of mountain road lined with heavy bushes of the laurel cherry which grows to perfection in the Western Caucasus." Frank W. Meyer, near Gagri, Caucasus, Russia. February 2, 1910.



No. 5498. Rhododendron panticum.

"The evergreen Rhododendron panticum growing luxuriously beneath Carpinus betulus and Fagus orientalis!" Frank N. Meyer, Souchoum-Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 16, 1910.



No. 5499. Buxus sempervirens.

"Boxwood growing all over the mountains of the western section of the Caucasus. The wood is valuable, but the expense of transporting it sometimes makes its export unprofitable." Frank N. Meyer, near Gagri, Caucasus, Russia. February 2, 1910.



No.5500. Mountain road in a narrow gorge.

"A very heavy vegetation covers the mountains in this part of the Caucasus. Lindens, beeches, maples, oaks, elms, ashes, Buxus, etc., all intermingle. As ground cover Ruscus hypoglossum is very much seen."

Frank W. Meyer, near Gagri, Caucasus, Russia.

February 2, 1910.



No.5501. Abies nordmanniana.

"Forests on the higher mountain slopes, where the snow remains until late in the spring."

Frank W. Meyer, near Gagri, Caucasus, Russia.

February 2, 1910.



No.5502. "The English cemetery near Sebastopol where thousands of soldiers lie buried, fallen in the Crimean War. Ailanthus glandulosa has been planted as a quickly growing shade tree, but is being replaced of late by evergreens, as its roots are found to be too injurious to the grave stones." Frank N. Meyer, near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia. January 11, 1910.



No.5503. "Another view of the cemetery. Cupressus sempervirens, Thuja orientalis and Pinus tauricum do very well in the rather arid and torrid summer of the Crimea." Frank N. Meyer, near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia. January 11, 1910.



No.5504. "A view of the Pinetum of the beautiful Botanical Garden at Nikita. Cedars, Deodars, various Abies and Piceas grow to perfection here." Frank N. Meyer, Nikita, Crimea. January 22, 1910.



No.5505. Cupressus sempervirens. "A row of towering cypress trees, the tallest nearly 100 ft." Frank N. Meyer, Nikita, Crimea, Russia. January 22, 1910.



No.5506. Citrus spp.

"The experimental citrus orchard in the Botanical Garden at Souchoum-Kale where they try all sorts of citrus fruits with the aim of introducing them commercially to the population." Frank W. Meyer, Souchoum-Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 17, 1910.



No.5507. Acclimatization shed.

"An interior view of the shed in the Botanical Garden at Souchoum where tender subtropical plants are protected from the winter's cold." Frank W. Meyer, Souchoum-Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 14, 1910.



No.5508. "An exterior view on the side of the shed in the Botanical Garden at Souchoum where tender sub-tropical plants are protected from the winter's cold." Frank N. Meyer, Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 14, 1910.



No.5509. "The front view of the acclimatization shed in the Botanical Garden at Souchoum. The curtains are all made from native-grown bamboo and can be rolled up or let down, as the weather requires." Frank N. Meyer, Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 14, 1910.



No.5510. Araucaria brasiliana.

"Araucaria brasiliana amidst a mass of semi-tropical vegetation. This Araucaria proves to be much better adapted to the climate of this section of the Caucasus than either A.imbricata or A.Bidwillii. In the grounds of Villa Roukavetchnikoff." Frank H. Meyer, near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 11, 1910.



No.5511. Phoenix senegalensis.

"A beautiful specimen of the little known Phoenix senegalensis, of which the leaves throw off a heavy snowfall, while P.canariensis and other palms often get badly damaged by it. In the grounds of the Villa Smitskoi." Frank H. Meyer, near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 11, 1910.



No. 5512.

"A bit of California scenery in the grounds of the Villa Smitskoi near Souchoum. All sorts of cactae and agaves do very well in this section of the Caucasus." Frank N. Meyer, near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 11, 1910.



No. 5513. Galanthus nivolis var. caucasica.

"Clumps of snowdrops on shady and out-of-the-way places. This variety of snowdrops is more robust than the ordinary ones and deserves to be experimented with." Frank N. Meyer, Novai, Avon, Caucasus, Russia. February 7, 1910.



No. 5514. Malus sp.

"A native variety of apple generally called Afghasian apple, grown by the natives for centuries. The fruits are large, of a grayish-green color, except on the side exposed to the sun where they are adorned with narrow vertical red stripes. Taste, fresh-sour. Scions sent under No. 437 (S.P.I. No. 27060) which see for further description." Frank H. Meyer, near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus, Russia. February 16, 1910.

(Identified as Malus sylvestris.)



No. 5515. "An old Armenian vineyard of table grapes, showing the ridge and furrow system. The climate in Erivan is rather peculiar, winters are quite rigid and summers very hot and dry. The grape vines are covered with soil every fall and unearthed and pruned in spring. This photo was taken from a neighboring mountain with telephoto lens. Grape cuttings sent from Erivan under Nos. 720-750 (S.P.I. Nos. 27620-27650) inclusive."

Frank H. Meyer, Erivan, Caucasus, Russia. Mar. 28-10. (Identified as Vitis vinifera.)



Vitis vinifera.

No. 5516. "The Tartar system of training table grapes, as practiced extensively around Elisavetpol, Caucasus. Nearly all native Caucasian grapes are pruned with long wood, as otherwise they give but scanty crops. The stakes used are from the giant reed, Arundo donax, which sell locally at 3 for 1 kopeck, and by careful handling, last 3 years and are then used for fuel."

Frank N. Meyer, Elisavetpol,
Caucasus, Russia. April 5, 1910.



No. 5517. Prunus insititia.

"A specimen of Prunus insititia (Alutcha) in full bloom. These plums are said to be extraordinarily prolific and very regular bearers. There are many varieties of them existing in the Caucasus." Frank M. Meyer, near Elisavetpol, Caucasus, Russia. April 8, 1910.



No. 5518. Punica granatum.

"An alley in the garden of the Horticultural School in the city of Elisavetpol showing the excellent way the pomegranate can be used in semi-arid, mild-wintered climates." Elisavetpol, Caucasus, Russia. April 7, 1910.



No.5519. Punica granatum.

"Punica granatum growing wild in dry, open fields where the annual rainfall is not over ten inches. The fruits of these wild pome-granates are sometimes even rather large and are locally used to make an appetizing sauce and as lemons are used with fish, i.e.the juice is squeezed on meats and game to add zest and improve their digestive qualities." Frank N. Meyer, near Elisavetpol, Caucasus, Russia. April 7, 1910.



No.5520. Pyrus salicifolia.

"A shrubby wild pear occasionally growing into a small tree. Occurring on dry, hot mountain slopes where in general only various species of Juniperus are to be found. Highly recommended as a dwarfing stock for pears in regions where the winters are not too severe and the summers very hot and dry. Seeds sent under No.1296a (S.P.I.NO.27670)." Frank N. Meyer, mountains near Geok-Tapa, Caucasus, Russia. April 12, 1910.

(Identified as Pyrus nivalis.)



No.5521. Malus paradisiaca.

"A bushy apple, apparently of native Caucasian origin, but now so extensively grown the world over as a dwarfing stock for apples. This variety or species, whatever it may be, has a future as a factor in producing a strain of bush-apples suited especially to regions where the summer temperatures are too high for ordinary apples. Cuttings sent under No.768 (S.P.I.No.27968)." Frank N. Meyer, Geok-Tapa, Caucasus, Russia. April 11, 1910.

(Identified as Malus pumila.)



No.5522. Malus paradisiaca.

"Showing the way this bushy apple can be planted in gardens in semi-arid regions as a lining along paths." Frank N. Meyer, Geok-Tapa, Caucasus, Russia. April 11, 1910.

(Identified as Malus numila.)



No.5523. Morus nigra.

"A specimen of a native variety of mulberry tree, bearing the name 'Ghar-toota', producing large, black berries of a fresh, sweet, sub-acid taste. The berries ripen from the end of July until the middle of September. They cling very tenaciously to the tree and must be hand picked. A good home fruit for the mild wintered semi-arid regions of the United States. The peculiarity of this mulberry is that it always outgrows its stock. Scions sent under No.481 (S.P.I.No.27720)." Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. March 14, 1910.



No.5524. Morus alba pendula.

"A handsome old specimen of the weeping mulberry tree. Recommended as a park and cemetery tree in those sections of the United States where the winters are fairly mild but the summers hot and dry. Scions sent under No.475 (S.P.I.No.27714)." Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. March 14, 1910.



No. 5525. Morus alba pendula.

"A high grafted young specimen of the weeping mulberry planted near a pond and producing a fine effect when seen across the water. See also photo 5524." Frank N. Meyer, Gagri, Caucasus, Russia. February 3, 1910.



No. 5526. Morus alba pendula.

"A nursery of weeping mulberry trees grafted high, low and intermediate. On strong growing trees the shoots produced in a single summer are often 10 ft. long. These Caucasian varieties are far less stunted than the forms seen here and there in America. See also photos 5524 and 5525." Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. March 14, 1910.



No. 5527. Morus alba
pyramidalis.

"A robust form of a pyramidal mulberry tree, looking at a distance like a Lombardy poplar. Of value as a lining tree along paths and driveways in such places where tall fastigate trees are not wanted. Especially fit to do well in climates where the summers are hot and dry but the winter fairly mild. Scions sent under No. 477 (S.P.I. No. 27716)."

Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. March 14, 1910.



No. 5528. Populus alba
pyramidalis.

"A tall growing, very pyramidal poplar, having a very white trunk. Apparently very popular all through the Caucasus, in Tiflis even planted here and there as a street tree. Will do especially well in the mild wintered semi-arid sections of the United States. Cuttings sent under No. 482 (S.P.I. No. 27721)."

Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. March 15, 1910.



No. 5529. Populus alba
pyramidalis.

"An alley of pyramidal poplars with white trunks in the Botanical Gardens at Tiflis. This variety of poplar can be planted at amazingly short distances from one another and yet thrive. Three feet seems to be enough. In Novai Avon, one sees even Eucalyptus globulus, Cupressus sempervirens, and this poplar planted 2½ feet from one another, and they all thrive and look healthy."

Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. March 12, 1910.



No. 5530. Populus bolleana.

"The well known pyramidal poplar, coming originally from Turkestan. In Tiflis proving to be much more resistant to cancer and dieback disease than P. alba pyramidalis - not of as elegant outlines, however. Cuttings sent under No. 483 (S.P.I. No. 27722)."

Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia, March 7, 1910.

(Identified as Populus alba.)



No. 5531. Populus sp.

"Growing in the Michailofsky street in Tiflis. A beautiful poplar of noble outlines, having a silvery-white bark. A very fast grower, apparently a native of the Caucasus. Of value as a park tree in the semi-arid, mild wintered section of the U. S." Perhaps a southern variety of Populus alba. Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus Russia. March 14, 1910.



No. 5532. Populus sp.

"A young tree only 14 years old, taken as a cutting from the large specimen seen on photo 5531. Cuttings of this tree sent under No. 484 (S.P.I. 27723)."

Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. March 15, 1910.



No. 5533. Platanus orientalis.

"A remarkable large specimen of the oriental plane, measuring over 30 ft. in circumference, growing in one of the main streets of Elisavetpol."

Frank N. Meyer, Elisavetpol, Caucasus, Russia. April 7, 1910.



No. 5534. Platanus orientalis.

"The market place in Elisavetpol, Caucasus, with a row of centuriesold oriental planes."

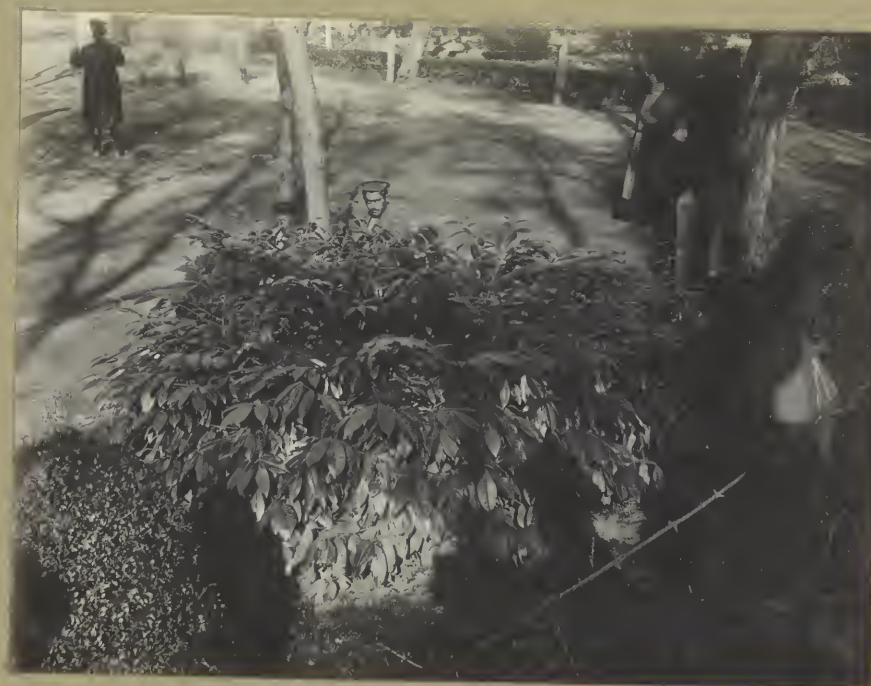
Frank N. Meyer, Elisavetpol, Caucasus, Russia. April 9, 1910.



No. 5535. Gleditsia caspica.

"A tree of the rare Caspian sweet locust in the Botanical Garden in Tiflis. This species of Gleditsia grows apparently much slower than the *G. triacanthos*, but seems more ornamental and may be of value as a park tree in the mild-wintered, semi-arid regions of the U. S. Seeds sent under No. 1264a (S.P.I. No. 27335)."

Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. March 12, 1910.



No. 5536. Prunus lauro-cerasus.

"A specimen of an unusual hardy laurel cherry, able to stand temperatures of 10° below zero (Fahr.). Of rather slow and of low spreading growth, but being an ornamental evergreen just the same. Live plants sent under No. 585 (S.P.I. No. 27684). Photo taken in city park, Tiflis."

Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. March 19, 1910.

(Identified as Laurocerasus officinalis.)



No.5537. Juniperus foetidissima.

"A beautiful much spreading specimen. A Juniper whose wood is valuable in the manufacture of lead pencils and as very long lasting posts and poles. This tree has a value as an ornamental park and garden tree and also as a lumber producer in those sections of the United States where the summers are hot and dry and the winters fairly mild. Seeds sent under No.1297a (S.P.I.No.27671)." Frank F. Meyer, mountains near Geok-Tapa, Caucasus, Russia. April 12, 1910.



No.5538. Juniperus isophyllos.

"A pyramidal specimen of Juniperus isophyllos, a Juniper of ornamental habits, being of grayish green color and of airy open growth. Of value in the semi-arid mild-wintered regions of the United States." Frank F. Meyer, Mountains near Geok-Tapa, Caucasus, Russia. April 12, 1910.



No.5539. "The splendid mountains near Geok-Tapa. The rainfall is very slight here, not over ten inches per annum. The vegetation thrives almost exclusively on the northern slopes. One finds there a mixture of Juniperus foetidissima, J.oxycedrus, J.isophyllos, J.excelso and perhaps other species; also Ephedra procera, E.vulgaris, Pistacia mutica, Rhus cotinus, Lonicera iberica, Paliurus aculeatus, Caragana caucasica, C.grandiflora, Rhamnus pallasii and some minor vegetation." Frank W. Meyer, Mountains near Geok-Tapa, Caucasus, Russia. April 12, 1910.



No.5540. "The southern slopes of the Loess mountains near Geok-Tapa, almost devoid of vegetation. Caragana caucasica and Rhamnus pallasii are seen here and there." Frank W. Meyer, near Geok-Tapa, Caucasus, Russia. April 12, 1910.



No.5541. "The Southern slopes of the loess mountains near Geok-Tapa. Medicago falcata? I found on one of these ridges. All these mountains were apparently once sea bottom and not so very long ago geologically." Frank W. Meyer, Geok-Tapa, Caucasus, Russia. April 12, 1910. (Roots dead on arrival.)



No.5542. Phyllostachys mitis. "A grove of Phyllostachys mitis in the Botanical Gardens of Souchoum-Kali. This species of bamboo is easily established, is not very particular about soil or climate, and its canes can be used for a number of purposes, such as stakes, lath houses, blinds, fences, etc." Frank W. Meyer, Souchoum-Kali, Caucasus, Russia. February 14, 1910.



No. 5543. Phyllostachys aurea and
Phyllostachys mitis.

"Phyllostachys aurea, the tall one to the right, and Phyllostachys mitis to the left. Both growing well in the Botanical Gardens of Tiflis. They have successfully withstood temperatures of -23° Celsius."

Frank W. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus,
Russia. March 7, 1910.



No. 5544. "A large, beautiful clump of Phyllostachys aurea in the Botanical Gardens of Tiflis. Very hardy and ornamental."

Frank W. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus,
Russia. March 12, 1910.



No. 5545. "The artificial salt-formation vegetation in the Botanical Gardens in Tiflis. The only garden in the world where such a demonstrative vegetation is being maintained."

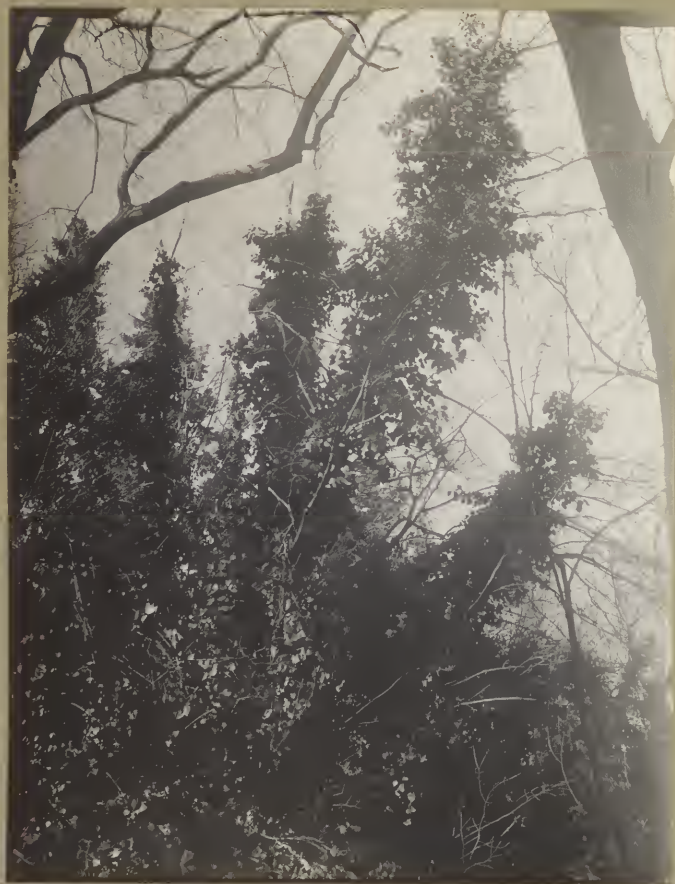
Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. March 7, 1910.



No. 5546. Haloxylon ammodendron.

"The plantation of Saxaul in the Botanical Gardens in Tiflis. Apparently the only place on our globe where this rare and interesting shrub is being taken care of. Seeds sent under No. 1303a (S.P.I. No. 27802)."

Frank N. Meyer, mountains near Geok-Tapa, Caucasus, Russia. April 12, 1910.



No. 5547. Hedera colchica.

"A distinct species of ivy, occurring everywhere in the western part of the Caucasus. Sparingly cultivated in western Europe, being not as hardy as the common ivy. This photo was taken in the Botanical Gardens at Tiflis, where this species runs riot among some clumps of trees. Recommended as an ornamental climber for the mild-wintered regions of the U. S.

Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. March 12, 1910.



No. 5548. "A view of one of the many markets of the interesting city of Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus, a city twenty centuries old and twenty times destroyed through the many wars that have raged through the ages in this interesting land of the Caucasus."

Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia.

March 19, 1910.



No. 5549. Tulipa eichleri.

"Growing wild on the slopes on dry mountains
where the annual rainfall is not over ten inches.
Bulbs sent under No. 771 (S.P.I. No. 27845)."

Frank N. Meyer, mountains near Geok-Tapa, Caucasus,
Russia. April 12, 1910.



No.5550. Iris iberica.

"A row of the beautiful Iris iberica in the garden of Mr. Shelkovnikoff in Geok-Tapa. This gentleman makes a specialty of collecting all native species of Iris and other bulbous and tuberous plants." Frank H. Meyer, Geok-Tapa, Caucasus, Russia. April, 1910.



No.5551. "Our six days' walk from Tiflis to Vladikawkas. Spring was again in the land. Apples, pears and cherries were in full bloom here and there on the hillsides and cattle and horses browsing on the green, young grass." Frank H. Meyer, near Mshet, Caucasus, Russia. April 29, 1910.



No.5552. "We followed a broad valley through which in bygone ages a broad stream must have swept. The first snowy peaks were beginning to show themselves." Frank N. Meyer, near Dushet, Caucasus, Russia. April 30, 1910.



No.5553. "As we ascended, the country became more sterile and vegetation, nearly fully developed in the lower regions, was just beginning to awaken from the winter's rest." Frank N. Meyer, near Passa-naura, Caucasus, Russia. April 30, 1910.



No.5554. "The mountains now had become wild and rugged, vegetation was scarce and utterly at rest and snow was all around us, making the winds at times chilly and piercing." Frank W. Meyer, near Guda-ur, Caucasus, Russia. May 1, 1910.



No.5555. Azalea pontica.
"Now we were over 6000 ft. high and gigantic snow-covered peaks loomed up before us. The level highlands were covered with enormous quantities of Azalea pontica, which didn't show a sign as yet of approaching spring." Frank W. Meyer, near Guda-ur, Caucasus, Russia. May 1, 1910.



No. 5556. "During the night we had a heavy snowfall, and this was how the road and the mountains looked after the sun came once in a while peeping through the mists. At points where the wind blew, it was so cold that our whiskers froze and we had to keep up a lively pace not to get chilled." Frank N. Meyer, near Guda-Ur, Caucasus, Russia. May 2, 1910.



No. 5557. "After having passed the highest point of the pass (7694 ft.) we went through a part of the mountains where tunnels and snowsheds are constructed, as the snowfall is exceedingly heavy here. This picture certainly gives some idea of it. The road was at points extremely dangerous on account of the avalanches. We were lucky, however, and had no mishaps, except that the horse once tumbled over and was somewhat hurt." Frank N. Meyer, near Guda-ur, Caucasus, Russia. May 2, 1910.



No.5558. "We now descended rapidly and saw with regret our beautiful snowy mountains become smaller and smaller. We passed however some very interesting villages of mountaineers where life is to-day as it was one thousand years ago. Many robbers and outlaws still live among the population." Frank N. Meyer, near Kashbek, Caucasus, Russia. May 2, 1910.



No.5559. "The peak of Kashbek, the second highest mountain of the Caucasus (16,546 ft.) which we passed on our fifth day out from Tiflis." Frank N. Meyer, Kashbek, Caucasus, Russia. May 2, 1910.



No.5560.

"The town of Kashbek with the beautiful mountain wall immediately back of it. Certain sections of the Caucasus rival and surpass in beauty even the finest scenes of Switzerland and under a more enlightened government, the Caucasus could become a tourist's wonderland."

Frank N. Meyer, Kashbek, Caucasus, Russia.

May 2, 1910.



No.5561. "Cerasus microcarpa."

"The tall, dark-colored shrub in the center of the picture is Cerasus microcarpa showing its natural environments in the dry mountains of Bachar-den. Seeds of these wild growing plants were sent under No.1346a (S.P.I.28946). See also photos 5562 and 5563 and notes S.P.I.Nos. 27337, 28946 and 27303." Frank N. Meyer, Mountains near Bachar-den, Turkestan, June 4, 1910.

(Identified as Prunus microcarpa.)



No.5562. Cerasus microcarpa.

"A near view of Cerasus microcarpa as seen in the mountains. See also photos 561 and 563 and notes SPI.Nos.27337, 28946 and 27303. See also herbarium material." Frank W. Meyer, Mountains near Bachar-den, Turkestan. June 4, 1910.

(Identified as Prunus microcarpa.)



No.5563. "Cerasus microcarpa."

"A specimen of Cerasus microcarpa in the Botanic Garden at Tiflis. Seeds sent under No.1266a (S.P.I.No.27337), plants under No.473 (S.P.I.No.27303). See also remarks on Photos 5561 and 5562." Frank W. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. April 25, 1910.

(Identified as Prunus microcarpa.)



No.5564. Cerasus prostrata.

"Two shrubs of Cerasus prostrata in full bloom in the Botanical Garden at Tiflis. Seeds sent under No.1331a (S.P.I.No.28022) which note see for further information." Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. April 25, 1910.

(Identified as Prunus sp.)



No.5565. Amygdalus fenzliana.

"A specimen of the shrubby Amygdalus fenzliana as seen in the Botanical Garden at Tiflis. Seeds sent under No.1265a (S.P.I.No.27336); plants under No.472 (S.P.I.No.27302). See these numbers for further information." Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. April 25, 1910.



No.5566. "In the center a specimen of Pyrus eleagnifolia, a drought-resistant wild pear and to the right a young specimen of Pinus eldarica, a pine only occurring in one district of the Caucasus (Mochan steppe) and so rare, that at the present time only 500 trees exist. Photo taken in the Botanical Garden at Tiflis. Seeds sent of Pyrus eleagnifolia under No.1296a (S.P.I.No.27670)."
Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. April 25, 1910.



No.5567.
"A specimen of medlar (Mespilus germanica?) as found on a stony mountain side. Of value as an ornamental garden shrub in semi-arid sections. See herbarium material." Frank N. Meyer, near Petrovsk, Caucasus, Russia. May 16, 1910.



No.5568. "Showing the scattered growth of Junipers (*Juniperus foetidissima?*) on the very dry and sterile mountain sides. It is one of the marvels in the vegetable kingdom how these often rather large Junipers obtain their nutrition and water supply in apparently the most arid and sterile locations." Frank H. Meyer, Mountains near Bachar-den, Turkestan, June 5, 1910.



No.5569. "Another view of mountain covered with Junipers (*Juniperus foetidissima?*)" Frank H. Meyer, Mountains near Bachar-den, Turkestan, June 5, 1910.



No.5570. "A grand, gnarled and weather-beaten Juniper, worth being immortalized on canvas by the brush of an eminent painter. The wood of these Junipers is very lasting and eagerly sought after, causing the rapid extermination of the trees, wherever they are not guarded." Frank W. Meyer, Mountains near Bachar-den, Turkestan. June 5, 1910.



No.5571. Haloxylon ammodendron.

"A tall, symmetrical specimen of the Saxaoul tree, a most useful source of fuel in the deserts of Central Asia. Seeds sent under Nos.1303a (S.P.I.No.27802) and 1376a (S.P.I.No.23976), see these notes." Frank W. Meyer, Chartchui, Turkestan, June 18, 1910.



No.5572. Haloxylon ammodendron.

"A pile of wood from the Saxaul tree brought in from North Persia. This wood is exceedingly heavy and compact and gives a great heat. It is therefore eagerly sought, although it retails at 20-25 kopecks p.pood.(40 lbs.) See also Photo 571." Frank N. Meyer, Krasnawodsk, Turkestan, June 1, 1910.



No.5573. "The boats that bring in the Saxaul wood from various points of the Caspian Sea. They were unloading their contents, part of which is seen on Photo 572." Frank N. Meyer, Krasnawodsk, Turkestan. June 1, 1910.



No. 5574. "A good-sized specimen of Salsola richteri, a sandbinding desert shrub of great usefulness, incidentally also used as fuel. Seeds sent under No. 1373a (S.P.I. No. 28973). See this note." Frank W. Meyer, Chartchui, Turkestan. June 18, 1910.

(Identified as Salsola arbuscula.)



No. 5575. "A dense mass of vegetation on pure sand that was formerly blown in all directions. Composed of Calligonum caput-medusa, C. arborescens, Salsola richteri and Haloxylon ammodendron. Seeds of the first two sent under Nos. 1374a (S.P.I. No. 28974) and 1375a (S.P.I. No. 28975). See these numbers." Frank W. Meyer, Chartchui, Turkestan. June 18, 1910.

(No. 28975 identified as Calligonum aphyllum.)



No.5576. "The shore of the Caspian Sea, where various species of *Tamarix*, woody chenopodiaceae and other saline plants grow fairly luxuriantly." Frank N. Meyer, Krasnawodsk, Turkestan. June 1, 1910.



No.5577. "A specimen of *Populus pruinosa* in the city park in Krasnawodsk. One of the most recommended drought resistant trees for arid regions with scorching summers and medium cold winters, needing almost no water. Very difficult to propagate however, doesn't seem to strike from cuttings." Frank N. Meyer, Krasnawodsk, Turkestan. June 1, 1910.



No.5578. "A glimpse of the ill-kept city park in Krasnawodsk. The hedge in foreground is Poinciana gilliesi and the tall shrubs are Ulmus pumila. Both shrubs are recommended for arid climates with scorching summers and mild winters." Frank H. Meyer, Krasnawodsk, Turkestan. June 1, 1910.



No.5579. Acer sp.
"A maple growing on very dry and rocky spots in the hot and arid mountains. See herbarium material." Frank H. Meyer, Mountains near Bachar-den, Turkestan. June 5, 1910.



No.5580. "A view in the city park of Merv, where many different species of trees are growing together. The most conspicuous ones and the best adapted to arid climes are Populus alba balleana and Ulmus campestris umbraculifera (Karakatch)." Frank N. Meyer, Merv, Turkestan. June 12, 1910.



No.5581. "An avenue of grafted mulberries of the 'Ghar-tut' variety in the viticultural Experiment Station near Derbent. See also Photo 523 showing a single specimen of this same variety of mulberry." Frank N. Meyer, Derbent, Caucasus, Russia. May 19, 1910.



No.5583. Ulmus campestris umbraculiformis.

"An avenue of the wonderfully dense-growing 'Karakatch' as seen on the Imperial Estate 'Murgab'. A shade tree eminently fit to be planted in large quantities in the hot and arid sections of the United States, provided the trees are regularly irrigated." Frank N. Meyer, Bairam-ali near Merv, Turkestan. June 16, 1910.



No.5582. "A poplar (apparently a form of P.alba) so full of fruit that the whole tree appeared to be white, as if covered with flowers. Standing near a very ancient well where Alexander the Great is said to have camped." Frank N. Meyer, Derbent, Caucasus, Russia. May 19, 1910.



No.5584. "Another view of the 'Karakatch' avenue on the Imperial Estate 'Murgab'. See also Photos 583 and 585." Frank W. Meyer, Bairam-ali near Merv, Turkestan. June 16, 1910.



No.5585. "An avenue of 'Karakatch trees' on the Imperial Estate 'Murgab' giving some idea of the remarkably dense shade these wonderful elms produce. See also Photos 583 and 584." Frank W. Meyer, Bairam-ali near Merv, Turkestan. June 16, 1910.



No.5587. "How a large-leaved species of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*?) grows in its native habitat in dry, pebbly, limestone cliffs at about 3000 ft. elevation. Roots sent under No.781 (S.P.I.No.28046)." Frank N. Meyer, near Vladikavkas, Caucasus, Russia. May 3, 1910.

(Identified as *Medicago sativa glutinosa*.)



No.5586. "Dry mountains in which a species of pine with small needles grows on the very peaks of rocks. See the herbarium material sent. Photo taken with telephoto lens." Frank N. Meyer, near Lars, Caucasus, Russia. May 3, 1910.



No.5588. Medicago sativa.

"Showing a spot where alfalfa grows truly wild. The plants are small and crawling and do not resemble the cultivated alfalfa at all. See herbarium material." Frank N. Meyer, Mountains near Bachar-den, Turkestan. June 5, 1910.



No.5589. "Alfalfa from the Oasis of Merv, brought fresh every morning and disposed of to owners of horses and cattle." Frank N. Meyer, Merv, Turkestan. June 13, 1910.



No.5590. "Unloading Alfalfa from
the Oase of Merv on the market place at Merv."
Frank N. Meyer, Merv, Turkestan. June 13, 1910.



No.5591. "A wild grass as seen in its
native haunt, apparently a species of wild rye?
See herbarium material."
Frank N. Meyer, Mountains near Bachar-den,
Turkestan. June 5, 1910.



Peganum harmala.

No.5593. "The characteristic growth of an apparently poisonous plant, which occurs in great quantities in the eastern section of the Caucasus and also much in Western Turkestan. Apparently a rutaceous plant. See herbarium material. This plant is shunned by grazing animals. In Turkestan brooms are made from the stalks."

Frank W. Meyer, near Temir-Khan-shura, Caucasus, Russia. May 18, 1910.



No.5592. "A near view of the wild rye? Notice the rather sterile location. See herbarium material."

Frank W. Meyer, Mountains near Bachar-den, Turkestan. June 5, 1910.



No.5595. "Masses of white flowers upon the hillsides in the environs of Tiflis, belonging to Spiraea hypericifolia, a shrub able to stand great heat and drought and recommended therefore as an ornamental park and garden shrub in the more arid sections of the United States."

Frank H. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia.

April 24, 1910.



No.5594. Cydonia vulgaris.

"A variety of a native wild Caucasian quince producing a bank of pinkish-white flowers, which resemble strikingly our American dogwood(Cornus florida). Recommended as a very effective ornamental spring flowering shrub in the more or less arid or semi-arid sections of the United States."

Frank H. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. April 25, 1910.



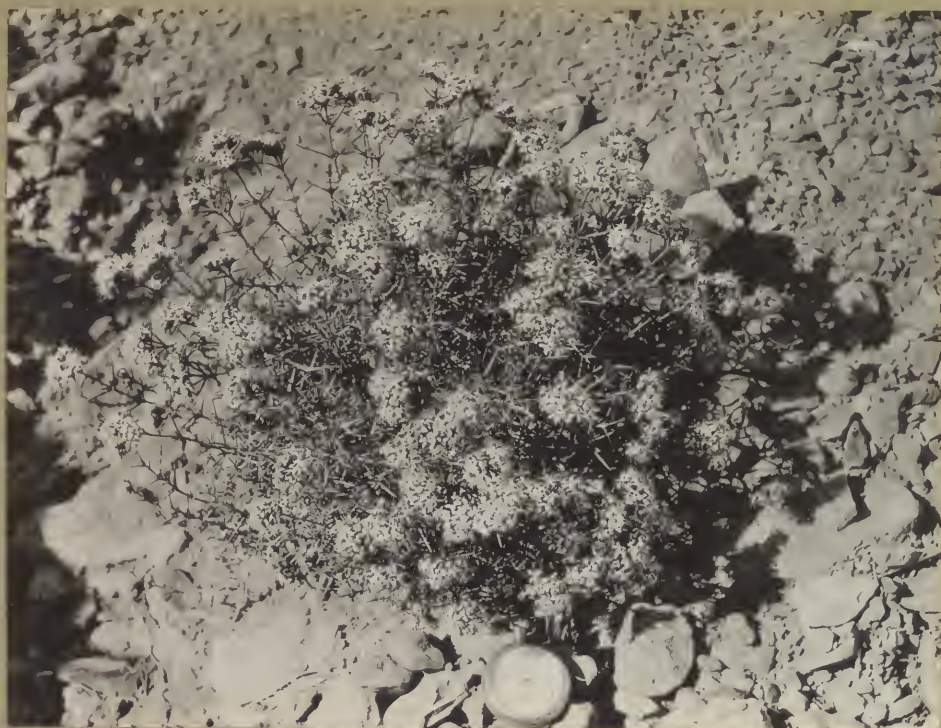
No.5597. Pyrethrum sericeum.

"A clump of the beautiful Pyrethrum sericeum, an herbaceous perennial, recommended for dry and rocky places; producing masses of daisies rather early in the year. In the Botanic Garden at Tiflis." Frank H. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. April 25, 1910.



No.5596. Paeonia mlokosevitschi Lom.

"The yellow-flowered native Caucasian Peony, as seen in the Tiflis Botanic Garden. To the left is seen P. tennifolia. Seeds sent of P. mlokosevitschi under No.1300a (S.P.I.No.27674). See this note." Frank H. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. April 25, 1910.



Acanthophyllum pungens.

No.5598. "A beautiful Caryophyllaceous plant, bearing masses of dark rosy-red flowers in early June, growing on dry, sunburned mountain sides. Recommended as a rockery plant for dry, hot regions. Roots sent under No.785 (S.P.I.No.28264). See also herbarium material of it." Frank N. Meyer, mountains near Bachar-den, Turkestan. June 6, 1910.



No.5599. "A very robust and beautiful specimen of Eremurus, as seen in its native surroundings. A root of it sent under No.789 (S.P.I.No.28649). The flowers are rosy-pink and the stalks shoot up 4 feet and over, as can be seen from this exceptionally strong specimen."

Frank N. Meyer, near Kulikalan, Province of Samarkand, Turkestan. July 10, 1910.

Negative numbers 5457 to 5599.

- A -			- D -			- M - (Cont'd.)		
Acer sp.	5579	5500	Deforestation	5466		Market, Tiflis.		5548
Abies nordmanniana.		5501				Medicago sativa.		5587
" sp.		5504	- E -			" "		5588
Acanthophyllum pungens.		5598				" "		5589
Acclimatization shed.		5507	Eremurus	5599		" "		5590
" " "		5508				" " glutinosa.		5587
" " "		5509	- F -			Mespilus germanica		5567
Ailanthus glandulosa.		5502				Merus alba		5581
Albizia julibrissin.		5471	Fagus orientalis.	5490		" " pendula		5524
Aleurites cordata.		5473	" "	5498		" " "		5525
Alnus spp.		5460	" sp.	5500		" " "		5526
Amygdalus fenzliana		5565	Fraxinus sp.	5500		" " pyramidalis		5527
Araucaria brasiliana.		5510				" " "		5528
Arbutus andrachne.		5486	- G -			" nigra		5523
Arundo donax.		5516				Mountain road.		5500
Azalea pentica		5555	Galanthus nivcolis caucasica	5513		Mountains.		5539
			Gleditsia caspica	5535		"		5540
- B -			- H -			"		5541
Bamboo		5470				"		5554
Betula sp.		5480	Haloxylon ammodendron	5571		"		5556
Botanical Garden, Nikita,		5504	" "	5572		"		5557
" "			" "	5573		"		5558
Scutchum-Kale, Caucasus.		5506	" "	5575		"		5559
" " "		5507	" "	5546		"		5560
" " "		5508	Hedera colchica	5547		"		5586
" " "		5509	House of a tobacco grower.	5461		- N -		
Buxus sempervirens		5499	" # "	5463		Nicotina tabacum		5461
" sp.		5500	Iris iberica	5550		" "		5462
- C -			- J -			" "		5463
Calligonum caput-medusa.		5575	Juniperus foetidissima	5537		" "		5464
" arborescens.		5575	" "	5539		- O -		
Carpinus betulus.		5498	" "	5568				
Caspian Sea.		5576	" "	5569		Olea europea.		5457
Cedrus sp.		5504	" isophyllos	5538		" "		5458
Cemetery, Englis, Sebastopol,		5502	" oxycedrus	5494		" "		5459
" " "		5503	" sp.	5570		Opuntia sp.		5512
Cerasus microcarpa.		5561	- L -					
" "		5562				- P -		
" "		5563	Larix siberica.	5479				
Cerasus prostrata.		5564	" "	5480		Paecnia mlokozevitschi Lom.		5596
Chenopodium sp.		5576	Laurocerasus officinalis	5536		Paliurus aculeata.		5496
Citrus sp.		5506				Peganum harmala.		5593
Cotoneaster pyracantha.		5495	- M -			Phoenix senegalensis.		5511
Cryptomeria japonica.		5470				Phyllostachys aurea.		5543
Cupressus sempervirens.		5503	Malus paradisiaca	5521		" "		5544
" " "		5505	" "	5522		" mitis		5542
Cydonia vulgaris.		5594	" sp.	5514		" "		5543
			" sylvestris	5514		" pubescens.		5474
						" "		5475

- P - (Cont'd.)

Phyllostachys pubescens (Cont'd.)	5476
" "	5477
Picea sp.	5504
Pinus eldarica	5566
" sp.	5586
" tauricum	5492
" "	5493
" "	5503
Pistacia mutica	5484
" "	5485
Platanus orientalis.	5533
" "	5534
Pcinciana gilliesi.	5578
Populus alba bolleana.	5580
" " pyramidalis.	5529
" berolinensis rossica	5482
" bolleana.	5530
" nigra var.italica(?)	5483
" pruinosa	5577
" sp.	5531
" "	5532
" "	5582
" suaveolens.	5481
" "	5482
Prunus institia.	5517
" laurocerasus.	5491
" "	5497
" microparpa.	5561
" "	5562
" "	5563
" paurocerasus.	5536
" sp.	5564
Pteris aquilina	5460
Punica granatum	5518
" "	5519
Pyrethrum sericeum	5597
Pyrus eleagrifolia.	5566
" salicifolia.	5520

- Q -

Quercus sp.	5500
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- R -

Rhododendron ponticum	5498
Ruscus hypoglossum	5500
Russian Views.	5461
" "	5462
" "	5463
" "	5465
" "	5466
" "	5467

- R - (Cont'd.)

Russian Views (Cont'd.)	5500
" "	5502
" "	5503
" "	5539
" "	5540
" "	5541
" "	5548
" "	5551
" "	5552
" "	5553
" "	5554
" "	5556
" "	5557
" "	5558
" "	5559
" "	5560

- S -

Salsola arbuscula	5574
" richteri	5574
" "	5575
Salt formation	5545
Secale sp.	5591
" "	5592
Spiraea hypericifolia	5595

- T -

Tamarix sp.	5576
Thea viridis.	5468
" "	5469
" "	5470
" "	5471
" "	5472
" "	5473
Thuya orientalis.	5503
Tiflis Botanic Gardens.	5545
Tilia caucasica	5487
" "	5488
" "	5489
" sp.	5500
Tulipa eichleri	5549

- U -

Ulmus campestris umbrac.	5580
" " "	5583
" pumila.	5578
" sp.	5500
" "	5584
" "	5585

- V -

Virgin Forest.Caucasus.	5465
Vitis vinifera.	5515
" "	5516
" "	5478

- W -

Woodchoppers.	5467
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